

## A Note on the Genera *Adrama* Walker and *Meracanthomyia* Hendel (Diptera : Tephritidae)

By V. C. KAPOOR

Associate Professor of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab, India.

(Division of Entomology)

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 12.

*Adrama* Walker and *Meracanthomyia* Hendel belong to the tribe Adramini in the subfamily Dacinae. These two genera are presently separated by the presence in the former of short pendant antennae, absence of antennal prominence, strong anterior supra-alar and basal scutellar bristles and well bristled r4-5, and in the latter of long porrect antennae, well-defined antennal prominence, absence of basal scutellar bristles, vein r4-5 not bristled. In recent years male genitalia characters are also considered important in generic segregations. These have been largely neglected in Tephritidae though workers like Munro (1947) and Hardy (1951) have given some importance to genitalic studies in fruitflies. In view of this the author has studied these two genera with reference to their male genitalia with common examples available to him, namely *Adrama determinata* Walker and *Meracanthomyia kotiensis* Kapoor (in press). The male genitalia of the former are figured (figs. 1-3) here while those of the latter can be compared with those under publication. The most important

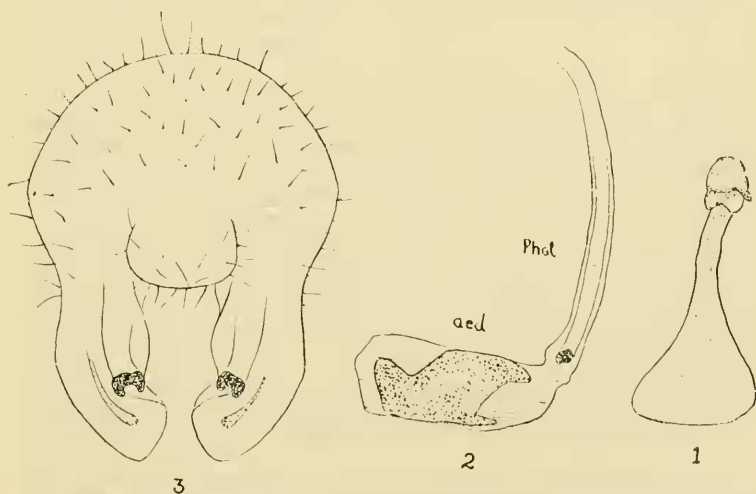


Fig. 1—Ejaculatory apodeme; Fig. 2—Aedeagus (aed) and Phallosome (Phal.); Fig. 3—Ninth tergum (rear view).

difference between these two is the presence of tubular structures on the phallosome in *M. kotiensis* while such are totally absent in *A. determinata*. This difference appears to be of generic importance, though the author has had no opportunity to study the genitalia of the typical species of both the genera.

#### Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to Dr M. G. Ramdas Menon, Senior Systematic Entomologist, for valuable suggestions and to Dr S. Pradhan, Head, Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi—12, for facilities.

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## Warwickshire M.V. Recordings, 1970

By DAVID BROWN

This was my third full year with the m.v. trap. As opposed to previous years it was operated throughout at a higher level in order to take advantage of the aspect of some miles of flat countryside. Only on nights when I was away or on nights of very high winds or severe rainstorms was it not switched on. Indeed, to allow operation even in adverse conditions, I arranged a permanent covered protection anchored firmly to the flat roof on which the trap stood. Previous to this I had lost expensive lamps by the chilling action of the rain against the hot lamp in the middle of the night.

This year, too, I eventually realised that birds were entering the trap for usually it would be seven or eight in the morning before the trap was brought indoors for inspection. A suitable arrangement of wire in the aperture prevented further nuisance from this source. Nevertheless, I have almost resolved to be up with the dawn next year as I am sure a considerable number of species—especially the prominent—are lost in the vicinity of the trap itself.

I also found it advantageous to have sessions about the light, as I have often wondered how many moths are attracted to it but which, in the event, do not actually enter the trap. It was during such sojourns that I ensured the boxing of three